

300,000 ARE HOMELESS IN EAST PRUSSIA

Investigation by Von Batoeki, Ober President, Shows Extent of Destruction in Province by Russian Invaders

MANY ARE CARRIED CAPTIVE TO RUSSIA

Nurses and Others Suspected of Spying Taken as Far as Eastern Siberia—Horses and Cattle Driven Off

[Associated Press Dispatch] KOENIGSBERG, May 2.—Just as Field Marshal von Hindenburg has become a dominating figure throughout all Germany, so in the province of East Prussia, Adolf von Batoeki, the Ober President, has become the most prominent character because of his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the hundreds of thousands of persons made homeless by the inroads of the Russians.

Von Batoeki began his work as soon as he was called from private life to his high office last fall, for much had by that time been destroyed and devastated. With the more recent raid on Memel, and the destruction of a majority of the district of which it is the center, he once more took to the field.

Three hundred thousand inhabitants of his province, he estimated, had fled from their homes or the remains of them, and had to be cared for in various parts of Germany. To accomplish their care, typical German "system" has been restored to, so that about 1,500 fugitives from each section were taken care of together apportioned off to districts all over Germany.

These 300,000 persons, older and very young people in the majority, have fled from the agricultural districts all along the curving Russian border, from a district 300 kilometers or more in length, and extending inward into the German empire anywhere from 10 to 75 kilometers.

For the most part these fugitives are still absent from their homes, nor are they as yet being urged to return. A few districts, which are only partially destroyed, have been restored to their former inhabitants, who are straggling back slowly.

Von Batoeki found that about 100,000 horses have been driven off by the Russians, some 14,000 of which have been recovered by German offensive movements. The number of cattle taken by the Russians exceeded the number of horses, but so also has the number captured been greatly in excess of the horses. Fully 100,000 have been taken by the Germans, but most of the animals were in a weakened condition that required almost immediate slaughter.

In this tour throughout his province, the Ober President said he found traces of many peculiarities on the part of the Russians, none stranger than their almost superstitious fear of espionage. Electric light plants had been demolished, great moats had been dug about hospitals to counteract the supposed influence of the Roentgen Ray, and nurses and inhabitants suspected of spying had been carried off by the hundreds to Russia. The fate of these is still in a majority of cases unknown to their friends and relatives. Some, it is not known, have been taken as far as Vladivostok in Eastern Siberia. Others, especially the nurses, went only to Petrograd where they immediately continued hospital work, and where with few exceptions they were decently and carefully treated.

If the Russian fear of Prussian spying has been great, they themselves have done their share. In addition to having some few agents in the towns along the border they made excellent use of the windmills that abound all over the province as signal stations. Patrols, sergeants, were able to communicate with the columns behind quite effectively by turning the arms of the windmill in a prearranged manner.

To this same purpose also the Russians found the hay stacks very useful, and would set one afire to give one signal, two for another and so on. How many tons of hay have been burned for this purpose it is impossible to estimate but the number is very large.

The worst of the plundering and looting, the over-president found, has been committed by Russian soldiers

LYMAN FLOOD VICTIMS ARE IN DIRE NEED AND ISSUE APPEAL FOR AID

GENERAL SERRANO GOES TO MAZATLAN

ABOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, Mazatlan, May 2.—General Pablo Serrano, who hauled down an American flag on the steamer Benito Juarez recently, and who it was understood would be held responsible by the United States government for his action, returned secretly to Mazatlan.

MR. MARSHALL TO BE MISSED BY LEGISLATURE

Vice-President Unable to Accept Invitation — But Appropriation Bills in Both Houses Will Engage Attention of Members

Members of the legislature who have not already been informed will learn with disappointment this morning that the legislature will not enjoy the opportunity of entertaining Vice President Marshall today. When the invitation was extended to him on Friday, he expressed a fear that he could not appear before the legislature but he said that if possible he would do so this morning.

But yesterday the following communication was received by Chief Clerk Sweeting of the house and Secretary Cole of the senate:

Scottsdale, Ariz., May 1, 1915. Gentlemen of the Arizona Legislature: I am in receipt of your very kind invitation to address you. I thank you for the good will and confidence expressed in it, and I hope and believe that you will not construe my failure to accept as arising either from a lack of appreciation of the honor done me by you or from a want of friendly interest in you individually and officially.

Compelled to leave upon Monday, my time is so fully occupied that I cannot inform myself sufficiently upon any subject about which you have an interest so as to speak intelligently to you. Immature opinions to the public at large are very dangerous. There is time for revision before action. But so sacred are the obligations of a legislator to the whole people that I dare not even take the chance of swaying in the wrong direction the mind of some friend.

I am sure you will pardon a friend of Arizona when he says that the only prescription for public life consists of equal parts of intelligence, knowledge, honesty and self-forgetfulness. And I am certain that you join me in the hope that whatever you do, you will not act so as to give genuine cause for the criticism that you have not been the friends of your beloved commonwealth.

Again expressing my deep appreciation,

who have come into the province lately. The first troops to enter, last fall, were for the most part well disciplined and respectable, soldiers rather than looters.

BRITAIN WILL DEMAND FULL REPARATION FOR BELGIUM

[Associated Press Dispatch] LONDON, May 2.—"If there is anything in this country on which we are all agreed, it is that the utmost of reparation shall be exacted in the way of reparation," declared Viscount James Bryce in an address at University College here, speaking of the demands to be made upon Germany in behalf of Belgium.

"I believe that when the invading hosts marched into Belgium neither they nor Europe generally thought that the damage would be so considerable as we know it to be. The destruction has been infinitely greater than anything that could have been imagined. There is no reason for relieving the aggressors, and they must be held strictly to account. For much of the harm done there can be no compensation. It is beyond redress. And we ourselves can never sufficiently compensate the Belgians for their courage and fidelity to their obligations of honor and duty to ideals of country."

The occasion of Lord Bryce's address was the opening of the Remakings of Belgium exhibition, which deals with problems of town planning. As the speaker explained it, the object will be to combine the picturesque irregularity of the middle ages with modern ideas of air space and sanitation.

A commission of Belgian architects and engineers has for some time been making an exhaustive study of English town planning, with a view to applying the lessons in rebuilding of Malines, Louvain and other cities and towns in the destroyed area.

Direct Losses Total Nearly \$200,000 and the Indirect Losses May Easily Be Estimated at About Half Million Dollars

MAKE EFFORTS TO RECOVER

People Are Busy Repairing Lower Ditches and Dams and Preparations Are Being Made to Put in as Much Crop as Possible

[Special to The Republican.] ST. JOHNS, Ariz.—The committee on relief for the sufferers from the death dealing, property destroying flood of two weeks ago, occasioned by the giving way of the Lyman dam, has issued a most urgent appeal for aid. The committee has gone very thoroughly into the details, not only of the damage inflicted but of the relief that is so soon forthcoming if the section is to soon witness a return of anything like its former prosperity. The appeal takes on the form of a report of the losses incurred, the present condition of affairs and the needs of the district.

The committee says: "It is now two weeks since the breaking of the Lyman reservoir. The financial losses have been pretty accurately computed, the people are very busy repairing the lower ditches and dams, riddled fences are being reconstructed, preparations to put in as much crop as possible are in progress, plans are being formulated to put water into the higher Lyman canal for irrigation of the branch lands: six of the eight bodies of the drowned have been recovered and buried, and the town is gradually returning to a normal condition."

The direct losses total up about as follows:

Table listing financial losses: Lyman dam and injuries to canal \$9,000.00; Houses washed down at St. Johns 5,000.00; St. Johns Irrigation Co. 5,000.00; Bridge at St. Johns 2,000.00; Bridge at Hunt 2,000.00; Crops and fences ruined at St. Johns and Meadows 19,000.00; Meadows dam 3,000.00; Ditch dam 18,000.00; Crops, fences and ditches at Hunt 8,000.00; Woodruff dam 17,000.00; Crops and other injuries at Hunt 13,000.00; Three-mile steel bridge 4,500.00; Holbrook bridge 3,000.00; Other damage, as live stock, etc. 5,000.00; Total direct loss \$196,000.00.

"The indirect loss depends on so many contingencies, that it is hard to estimate, but this seems a fair though low estimate: Crop loss at St. Johns \$60,000.00; Crop loss at Meadows 5,000.00; Crop loss at Hunt 12,000.00; Crop loss at Woodruff (for extra cost of pumping is reported) 10,000.00; Total \$87,000.00.

"It is safe to say that other indirect losses will make the total up to fully \$196,000, though in this event that the Lyman dam never again built it would reach over half a million.

"But the agriculturists of this town are well acquainted with adversity, for they have there 'measures heaped up and running over.' The first farms the settlers developed along the river valley went to alkali and salt grass."

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COLORADO FUEL AND IRON HEADS REVIEW STRIKE

Correspondence Between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Chairman Bowers Shows Industrial Unrest Was Anticipated

VARIOUS REFORMS WERE INITIATED

Mr. Bowers Maintains That Reform Measures Were Voluntary and Not Forced by the Union Men

[Associated Press Dispatch] CHICAGO, May 1.—Correspondence between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and L. M. Bowers, chairman of the executive department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, has been given out here by the local headquarters of the United States commission on industrial relations.

The letters and telegrams relate to the strike of coal miners in Southern Colorado and were submitted to the commission in accordance with a demand made for them at the hearing in New York January 18 to Feb. 6 last.

The letters from Mr. Bowers to his superiors in New York emphasized that the company had anticipated industrial unrest and possible strike by initiating various reforms, such as the eight-hour day, bi-monthly paydays and the employment by the men of their own check weighman. Mr. Bowers maintains in the correspondence that these measures were voluntary on the part of the company and were not forced by the laws of the state, as was maintained by the union men.

The first of the letters, dated Sept. 16, 1914, was addressed to Mr. Bowers by Starr J. Murphy and described a call made by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, chief statistician of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor. Mr. Stewart talked with Mr. Murphy inasmuch as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was absent on a vacation.

The letter states that Mr. Stewart, who had been appointed a mediator in the then threatened strike, told the writer that had called in New York to determine whether it would be worth while for him to go to Colorado. Mr. Murphy wrote that he informed Mr. Stewart that the industrial dispute would have to be handled by the executive officers in Colorado, that we here in the east knew nothing about conditions, and would be unwilling to make any suggestions to the executive officers."

Mr. Bowers told of the attempts to select their own check weighmen. He said to do this and added that "so far as I know not a single man was selected."

The accusation that miners were forced to trade at the company stores was denied by Mr. Bowers. He argued that all employees were welcome to trade anywhere they wished. He said that a careful canvass of all the company's camp failed to find a single case of dissatisfaction of this account."

Mr. Bowers referred to the labor troubles in Northern Colorado which he blamed upon "oppressive" rule of the union agitator, saying that there were many objections to union labor in Southern Colorado.

There follows in the correspondence a telegram, dated Sept. 24 in which Mr. Rockefeller personally congratulated the officers of the company on the showing of the fiscal year as set forth in a statement sent east Sept. 24.

The next letter is a rather lengthy epistle, from Mr. Bowers, addressed to Mr. Rockefeller under date of Sept. 29, six days after the strike went into effect. In it Mr. Bowers claimed that seven thousand of the

Walsh Insists That He Violated No Confidences

[Associated Press Dispatch] CINCINNATI, May 2.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States commission on industrial relations, answering the charge of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that he made public correspondence, stated that "no matter which has to do with the breaking down the civic organism of a state or country can be called private. If these letters Rockefeller sent the commission are true, and I believe they are true, I violated no confidence, inasmuch as the letters show conditions heretofore not given the commission. Rockefeller, Jr., gets his orders from Tarrytown. Rockefeller Sr., is still managing the mines in Colorado and is still pulling all the investments the same as he did when building the Standard Oil company."

THREE BOATS ARE SUNK BY SUBMARINE, THEN DESTROYER GETS BUSY

Old British Destroyer Recruit is Sent to Bottom by German Craft—Some of Crew Rescued, Others Are Drowned

INTEREST IN THE DARDANELLES

News of Operations in the Straits Watched With Interest, These Being Considered the Most Important of the War

[Associated Press Dispatch] LONDON, May 2.—A German submarine on Saturday sank the old British destroyer Recruit off the Galloper lighthouse in the North Sea.

British destroyers, after a stern chase, overtook and sank two German torpedo boats that accompanied the submarine on its cruise. Some of the crew of the Recruit were rescued by the trawler Daisy, but as the submarine fired on the fishermen they were compelled to leave others to their fate.

The British destroyers rescued most of the crews of the German boats, and two officers were picked up by a passing steamer and taken to Holland.

The German submarines continued their operations off the Scilly islands and in addition to torpedoing the American tank steamer Guilford, the captain of which died of the shock and two men were drowned, sank the French steamer Europe and the British steamer Salsburgh. The captain of the latter vessel was shot and killed.

There is little other war news. The Germans claim to have made advances in their raid into the Russian Baltic provinces, and after defeating the Russians, to have reached the region southwest of Mitau and are well on the road to Riga. If they are in strong force they should prove a serious menace to the Russian communications. It is believed however the movement is nothing more than a raid.

The Russians profess to be undisturbed. There has been no further bombardment of Lonsk, which would seem to indicate the Germans had only one big gun in position and the French airmen made it so uncomfortable for the crew that they withdrew.

Along the rest of the western front there are attacks and counter-attacks but no battle of importance has developed.

The Turks report that the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles is free of invaders. This is correct, the French having simply gone ashore there to make the landing of the British on the other side easier, and then withdrew doubtless to land at some other point.

News of these operations is awaited with greatest interest, and for the moment they are considered among the most important of the war.

Reply to Air Attacks

PARIS, May 2.—German aeroplanes, in reply to recent French air attacks at Friedrichshafen, bombarded various towns of Eastern France. Four machines flew over Epinal, the capital of the French department of the Vosges, and dropped twenty bombs. No injuries are reported.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IS GIVEN TO ALL CITIES IN POLAND

[Associated Press Dispatch] PETROGRAD, May 2.—Self government for all municipalities in Poland is put into effect in a law just promulgated here. This is one of the first steps in the autonomy which the emperor of Russia promised to the frontier kingdom.

The municipal autonomy granted in Poland is equivalent to that enjoyed by Russian towns. Particular care is to be taken to give the Jewish population of Poland, which is proportionately larger there than anywhere else in the world a considerable degree of representation.

The question of languages is settled in a manner which appears to meet the approval of Russian and Polish newspapers alike. Official correspondence with the capital of the empire, as also with the public bodies or private persons outside Poland, must be in Russian. Replies to letters addressed to Polish municipal departments in Russian must also be in Russian. Municipal proclamations, placards, and notices must be in both languages in parallel columns. Debate in municipal councils or committees may be at the speaker's discretion, but the presiding officer is obliged to explain the substance of the speech if any member present announces his inability to follow it. Minutes of meetings and most

LAWSON JURY IS STILL UNAGREED

TRINIDAD, May 2.—The jury in whose hands rests the fate of John R. Lawson spent the day in deliberation but no definite information was available of the prospects of reaching an agreement. At midnight the jury was unagreed. Judge Hillyer announced he would not receive a verdict until Monday.

STOCKDALE AD LECTURE TO BE AT THE ELKS

Efficiency Expert to Talk to Business Men This Evening on Advertising and the Speed of the Turnover

On the roof of the Elks' club tonight, the Phoenix Advertising Club and its friends, the merchants, will listen to Frank Stockdale's first lecture on business aids, as prepared by the education committee of the Associated Advertising clubs of the world. Following this lecture, Mr. Stockdale will visit other cities in the United States, giving lectures on the same topic, and on his second round will present No. 2 of his series of five. Forty cities have secured dates for his appearance, and in each city he will give five talks.

Tonight's lecture is on "Advertising and the Speed of the Turnover." In it, the speaker explains how stocks of goods must be "turned over" so often in a year in order that the merchant may get his stated percentage of profit, and how advertising is the lever that does the turning.

The Phoenix Ad-Club has secured the series of lectures for Phoenix at considerable expense. Tonight's entertainment will be presented free to the businessmen.

No businessman should miss the course. Stockdale, speaking with the authority of an expert, and presenting the ideas of the highest class of efficiency students in the world, will certainly be able to present the advertising situation in a new light. It is argued that every real businessman understands his own problems as no outsider can, but that is just the theory that keeps many men only partially successful. Stockdale equipped himself with years of study in his line before entering the field of business lecturing, and at the present time he is known as the greatest living exponent of scientific conduct of ordinary retailing enterprises.

He will use slides to illustrate his ideas of snappy business-getting advertisements, and will show by comparison how much business is lost through poorly prepared "ad-copy."

The lecture will start promptly at 8 o'clock. In case the weather is inclement, the lecture will be given indoors, at some place to be selected by the committee today.

STAR WITNESS FOR WIFE

A. B. Pratt to Resume Stand in Trial of Mrs. Pratt and Sebastian

[Associated Press Dispatch] LOS ANGELES, May 2.—A. B. Pratt, the star witness for his wife, Edith, yesterday in her trial with Charles E. Sebastian, will resume the stand tomorrow and continue his testimony defending her against the charges that she was allied with the suspended chief of police in contributing to the dependency of her half-sister, Edith Serkin, aged 17 years.

According to the plan of the defense Sebastian will follow on the stand to combat the charges of immorality made by Miss Serkin and other relatives of Mrs. Pratt, who have testified for the prosecution. There will be a session on Tuesday according to the announcement of Judge Fred D. Wood, although that is the date of the municipal primary at which Sebastian is a candidate for nomination for mayor.

Punjab Wallah's Job Taken From Him By Electricity

NEW YORK, May 2.—The British government is facing a serious situation in India, believes Captain Fitzgerald Smith-Duncan, who sailed today on the Arabic en route from India to Liverpool to join his regiment in France.

RUDDERLESS BOAT DRIFTS AT SEA'S MERCY

Somewhere Off California Coast Steamer Edgar N. Vance is Drifting Badly Damaged by Storm Lasting Three Days

DECKLOAD GONE TOW IS LOST

Northern Pacific With Two Hundred Passengers After Fighting Storm for Thirty Hours Makes Her Way into Port

(Associated Press Dispatch) SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.

Somewhere off the California coast the steamer Edgar N. Vance is drifting rudderless and otherwise badly damaged by a three-day storm. The owners of the vessel received a wireless last night that the rudder had been carried away and the galley washed overboard. Since then nothing has been heard.

The tug Navigator has been sent to search for the helpless steamer.

The deckload of lumber was carried away on Friday and she lost her tow, the Norwegian ship Aggi, the same night, and was unable to put lines aboard the ship again.

No fears are felt for the Aggi, as it is thought she can make her way safely.

The Northern Pacific, with 200 passengers, after fighting the storm for thirty hours and having both her steam and hand-steering gear carried away, arrived in port early this morning under her own power.

The steamer Vance was picked up by the Navigator 150 miles off Santa Cruz, according to a wireless message received here early this morning, and is being towed back to San Francisco at the rate of three and one-half knots an hour.

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Some use the right foot and some the left, the outsider being the better Punjab Wallahs and getting the higher pay. They tried to put them in the army, but they could not march, their gait being along the lines of the well known bill setter. Now the government officials are trying to figure out what they are going to do with so much wasted energy.

It Will Be a Story of Valley Development

Fifty or more live development subjects will be concisely and authoritatively covered in The Republican's illustrated and descriptive edition, to be issued early in May. Each subject will be covered by experienced men, whose success qualifies them to discuss intelligently the topic. This edition will be absolutely free from all personal "puffs" and firm write-ups, and the only paid matter will be pure display advertising.

The edition will be entirely a development edition, containing such information as one may desire that is contemplating a new home location. A minimum of fifteen thousand copies will be printed. The Republican will be pleased to receive suggestions for use in this section from anyone interested in getting pure facts to the outside world.